Environmental Protection Agency

standard in the title V permit upon its next renewal. The permitting authority must establish a compliance date in the revised permit that assures that the owner or operator must comply with the promulgated standard within a reasonable time, but not longer than 8 years after such standard is promulgated or 8 years after the date by which the owner or operator was first required to comply with the emission limitation established by the permit, whichever is earlier. However, in no event shall the period for compliance for existing sources be shorter than that provided for existing sources in the promulgated standard.

- (c) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section shall apply.
- (1) If the Administrator promulgates an emission standard under section 112(d) or (h) that is applicable to an affected source after the date a permit application under this paragraph is approved under §63.52 or §63.54, the permitting authority is not required to change the emission limitation in the permit to reflect the promulgated standard if the permitting authority determines that the level of control required by the emission limitation in the permit is substantially as effective as that required by the promulgated standard pursuant to §63.1(e).
- (2) If the Administrator promulgates an emission standard under section 112(d) or (h) of the Act that is applicable to an affected source after the date a permit application is approved under §63.52 or §63.54, and the level of control required by the promulgated standard is less stringent than the level of control required by any emission limitation in the prior MACT determination, the permitting authority is not required to incorporate any less stringent emission limitation of the promulgated standard in the title V permit and may in its discretion consider any more stringent provisions of the MACT determination to be applicable legal requirements when issuing or revising such a title V permit.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART B OF PART 63— SECTION 112(j) PART 2 APPLICATION DUE DATES

Due date	MACT standard
10/30/03	Combustion Turbines. Lime Manufacturing.
	Site Remediation.
	Iron and Steel Foundries.
	Taconite Iron Ore Processing.
	Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manu- facturing (MON).1
	Organic Liquids Distribution.
	Primary Magnesium Refining.
	Metal Can (Surface Coating).
	Plastic Parts and Products (Surface Coating).
	Chlorine Production.
	Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (Surface Coating) (and Asphalt/Coal Tar Application—Metal Pipes). ²
4/28/04	Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers and Process Heaters.3
	Plywood and Composite Wood Products.
	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.4
	Auto and Light-Duty Truck (Surface Coating).
11/14/05	Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers, and Process Heaters. ⁵
	Hydrochloric Acid Production.6

Covers 23 source categories, see Table 2 to this subpart.

[68 FR 32603, May 30, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 39664, July 11, 2005]

Table 2 to Subpart B of Part 63-MON SOURCE CATEGORIES

Manufacture of Paints, Coatings, and Adhe-

Alkyd Resins Production.

Maleic Anhydride Copolymers Production.

Polyester Resins Production.

Polymerized Vinylidene Chloride Produc-

Polymethyl Methacrylate Resins Production.

Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions Production.

Polyvinyl Alcohol Production.

Polyvinyl Butyral Production.

Ammonium Sulfate Production-Caprolactam By-Product Plants.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Production.

Benzyltrimethylammonium Chloride Production.

Carbonvl Sulfide Production. Chelating Agents Production. Chlorinated Paraffins Production. Ethylidene Norbornene Production.

105

² Two source categories, see Table 2 to this stappant.

² Two source categories.

³ Includes all sources in the three categories, Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers, and Process Heaters that burn no hazardous waste.

⁴ Includes engines greater than 500 brake horsepower.

5 Includes all sources in the three categories, Industrial Boilers, Institutional/Commercial Boilers, and Process Heaters that burn hazardous waste

⁶ includes furnaces that produce acid from hazardous waste at sources in the category Hydrochloric Acid Production.